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❷発明の名称

水産ねり製品の製造法

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明 細 割

1. 発明の名称

水産ねり製品の製造法

2. 特許請求の範囲

冷凍すり身をらいかい開始時の品温を - 20 ℃ 以下で凍結状態のまま、せん断らいかいすること を特徴とする水産ねり製品の製造法。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

水産わり製品は我国古来の伝統食品であり、魚肉を食塩その他の原料とらいかい機で混練しらいかい機に替って、高速回転刃を有する各種カッターが使用される様になったが、らいかい魚肉を全て、用効果については同様である。即ち、魚肉と食塩と、塩肉、これを任意に成型した、当初の魚肉とは異なる弾力性に富む製品が得られる。

原料の魚肉は、従来は魚体から採肉し、要すれば更に水晒し、脱水した魚肉を直接原料として使

用した。しかし最近は、かかる魚肉を直接原料とすることは極めて稀となり、通常は産地において魚体処理し、 急速凍結した「冷凍すり身」を原料として使用している。

一方、サイレントカッター等回転刃によりせん 断するタイプのものは、氷塊があっても破砕する からより低温かららいかい出来るが、凍結品をせ ん断する時に発生する騒音や振動が激しいため、 完全解凍もしくは半解凍のりえらいかいするのが

(1)

普通である。

本発明者らは穏々研究の結果、冷凍すり身の解凍品温は低い程製品品質が向上し、特に、-20 で以下で冷凍品をそのまません断らいかいすると 製品の品質が飛躍的に向上することを見出した。

ここで述べる品温とは、 5 いかい開始時のすり 身の品温を意味し、 5 いかい開始後に変化する品 温を意味するものではない。

ドソー等により 海片に 切断しておけば更に有利で ある。

(3)

-20℃以下の品温でちいかいを開始するに当り、食塩その他の副原料を予め流加しておとととり有利である。ちいかい開始後、暫時ので以外が変を上れると、なり有利である。ちいかい回転を止めるとを直ちにいり、独を多数生するので、製品化には適さない。の方法により成型、加熱に関品化すればよい。ただし、品温が+25~20℃である。

なお、+5℃より品温が上昇するにしたがって、製品の破断強度、変型率は若干増大し、+20~25℃を超えると急敬に減少する。ピークは+20~25℃附近にあり、解凍温度の高低により若干変化する傾向がある。らいかい初期品温が低い程ピークの品温は低くなり、(1)無解凍で+20℃附近、(3)完全解凍では25℃附近と高くなった。

添加や川の低下により容易に達成される。

以上のように、破断強度の増減と、変型率の減少は容易だが、製品品質の向上に最も寄与する変型率の増大は、人為的には極めて困難であった。

本発明者らは、冷凍すり身を解凍することなく、 らいかいすることにより変型率の大きい、食感の 優れた製品を得ることを見出し、本発明を完成し た。

本法を実施するために使用する冷凍すり身は、 スケソウ、クチ、ホッケ等を原料とする、水産ねり製品に通常使用される冷凍すり身には全てに適 用される。

本法を実施する装置は、サイレントカッター、 ステファンカッター等、高速回転刃により魚肉を せん断する装置は全て使用しりる。ただしらいか い 機は、せん断操作がないので、本法は適用でき ない。

本法実施に当り、 凍結状態のすり身プロックを そのまま用いても良いが、 振動 や騒音を避けるた めに、 冷凍すり身をフローズン・カッター、バン

(4)

次に、実施例により詳細に説明する。 実施例 1.

第1表の配合により滞鉾を製造した。冷凍助宗すり身は(1)無解凍(-25℃)、(2)5℃の冷蔵庫中に4時間静置、(3)5℃の冷蔵庫中で1夜静置したものを用いた。(1)はフローズンカッターで海片としたもの、(2)・(3)は厚さ約5㎝、巾約5㎝、長さ約20㎝の棒状にしたものを用いた。

接置はステファンカッター VM-12型回転数 1.500 rpm を用い、すり身は各 3 kg を使用した。 別にすり身 1.5 kg を用い同一配合で石川榴漫機 2 0 号でらいかいしたが、この場合は(3)の 5 ℃ 1 夜解凍したすり身のみである。

配合装の原料を全てらいかい開始時に投入し、ちいかいを開始してから一定時間毎に品温を測定し、サンプリングを行なって30g にケーシングして直ちに85℃30分水浴中で加熱し、流水中で冷却後5℃の冷蔵庫中に1夜保存したのち、厚さ30g に切断してレオメーター、7g ヴランジャーで破断強度および変型率を測定した。

(5)

結果を第1図及び第2図にらいかい時間と品温の変化を、第3図~第6図に破断強度と変型率の変化を示した。

第1 図はステファンカッターによる品温の変化を示す。 黒点は温度を測定した点であり、数字があるのは物性測定用のサンプルを採取した点である。 品温が 0 で以下では小氷塊があるので、製品化しても不均一になるので、サンプリングは品温がプラスになってから行なった。

解凍の有無に拘らず、品温がプラスになった後は、何れも同様な温度上昇曲線を描く。しかし未解凍でスタートした(1)は0℃以下で様相の異なる温度変化を示す。即ち、無解凍は12分間-3~0℃を維持する。これは氷の融解熱が著るしく大きいため、実際の品温はより低いにも拘らず、測定のため回転を止めると瞬時に水が氷となって熱を貯えるため、ほぼ同じ品温を維持すると考えられる。

第3図~第5図に物性の変化を示す。何れも、 らいかい開始から次第に破断強度、変型率を増大 (7)

The second secon

擂 横 機 に よる物 性 変 化 は 第 6 図 の 如 く 、 ヒ ス テ リ シ ス 曲 颜 は え が く が そ の 動 き の 範 囲 は 狭 い 。 ピ ー ク の 位 じ 弟 3 図 ・ 第 4 図 の ピ ー ク の 位 で ま 3 図 ・ 第 4 図 の ピ ー ク の 位 い は 時 間 で あ り ( 第 2 図 ) 、 ら い か い 時 間 は た 分 で あ る 。 と の と と か ら 、 解 凍 に よ る 製 破 断 強 度 に つ い て は あ ま り 影 響 し な い 様 に 思 わ れ る 。

第 5 図、完全に冷蔵温度に達して高速せん断した場合、変型率は擂潰機と同等で、破断強度が小さい。 これは第 1 図から明らかな様に、初発温度が高いためらいかい時間が不充分なりちにピークを過ぎたためと判断される。

し、およそ25℃でピークとなり、次いで破断強度、変型率ともに減少する、恰もヒステリヒを起験の如き変化を示す。ピークは直ちに坐りを起ばったの品温はすり身の初期品温が一20℃以下の未解凍の方が魚肉の品質レベルが高いため、坐りが速やかに進行しやすくなるためと推定される。

解凍条件の相違によって破断強度、変型率のピークの位置が異なり、解凍温度が低い程ピークが大であって、無解凍が最も大であった。同一の冷凍すり身を用いても、解凍の有無、条件によって製品品質に大きな影響を与え、解凍しない場合、製品品質が向上するととを見出した。

これから推測されることは、冷凍すり身を解凍するということは、魚肉の品質を劣化させているのであって、 その程度は冷凍品温から冷蔵品温に近ずく程著るしい。

なお、第3図のサンプル1が既に強度、変型率 とも相当大なる位置にあり、当初からピークに近 (8)

**寒施例 2.** 

第2表の配合により 蒲鉾を製造した。すり身は(1)無解凍(品温-23℃)で、バンドソーにより厚さ 0.5~1 cm、たて横各 5 cm程度に切断したもの、(2)実施例 1 (3)と同様にして 5 ℃に 1 夜静懺解凍したものを用いた。

5いかい装置はサイレントカッター(花木製作所、H260型)を用い、回転数 1.500 rpm とした。すり身を粉砕したのち、 5 分毎に実施例 1 と同様に処理した。また、 2 5 ~ 3 0 分らいかい後ケーシングし、 1 0 ℃に 2 , 4 , 6 時間坐らせた後8 5 ℃ 3 0 分加熱し、以下同様に測定した。

品温の変化を第7図に、物性の変化を第8図に示す。無解凍区は完全解凍区にくらべらいかい直後加熱で、全体に破断強度、変型率ともに大である(第8図)。ヒステリシス曲線の中途から坐らせると、破断強度と変型率が坐り時間とともに増大するが、特に破断強度の増加が著るしい。

(1) 無解凍区と(2) 完全解凍区の坐りへの影響は、坐りによる物性変化の傾向が同じなので、出発点

の変型率の大きい(1)の方が全般に変型率が大きい。 次に、(1)は 6 時間まで平均して破断強度が増大するが、(2)では 2 時間で坐りの進行が止まり、破断 強度が増加しなくなる。

この現象は、らいかい開始時のすり身の品温が、 坐りの能力にも影響していることを示している。 (1) の坐り 4 時間、 6 時間の製品は、著るしくしな やかで、破断強度が 1. 5 kg/cm² 近傍であるにも拘 らずソフトで、最高に好ましい食感であった。

(11)

#### 4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図はステファンカッターによるらいかい時間と品温の変化、第2図はらいかい機によるのストンカッターによる物性の変化、第4図は半解凍品のステファンカッターによる物性の変化、第4図は半解するのステファンカッターによる物性の変化、第6図は完全解凍品のらいかい機による物性の変化、第7図はサイレントカッターによる物性の変化、第8図はサイレントカッターによる未解凍品と完全解凍品の物性の変化をそれぞれ示す。

特許出題人 味の累株式会社

第1表 配合表

冷凍助宗すり	身 S A	1.	0	n	0
食 塩				3	0
ねり味	*)			1	0
み り ん				3	0
馬鈴しょで	ん粉		1	0	0
氷 水	:		5	0	0
合 í	<del>i</del> t	1.	6	7	0

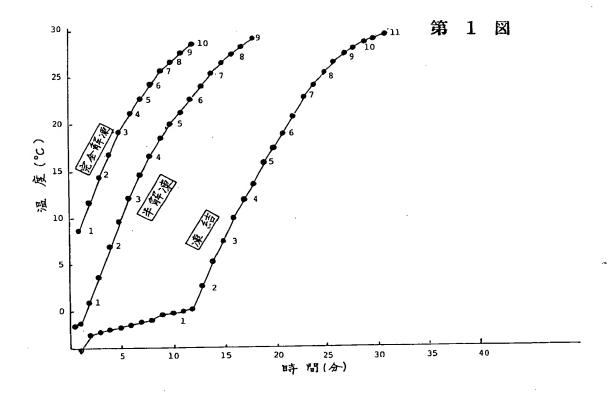
\*) 味の素株式会社製調味料

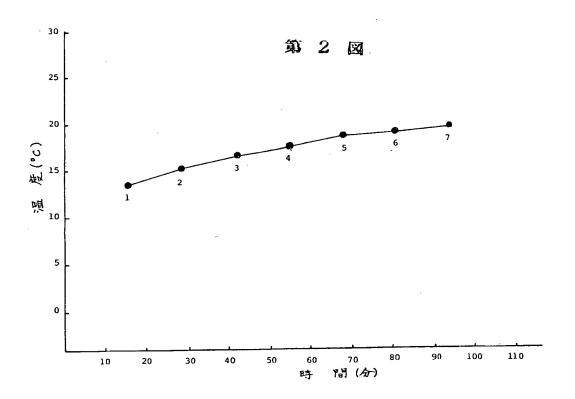
第2表 配合表

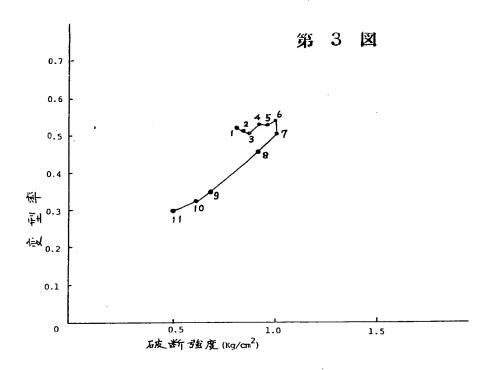
冷凍	助宗	ナり身 SA	1		8,	0	0	n	д
食		塩				2	4	0	
ね	り	蛛 *)	1 .				8	O	
み	り	ん				2	4	0	
ВB		白	1		1,	6	0	0	
氷		<b>水</b>	1		1,	6	0	0	
	合	計		1	1.	7	6	0	д

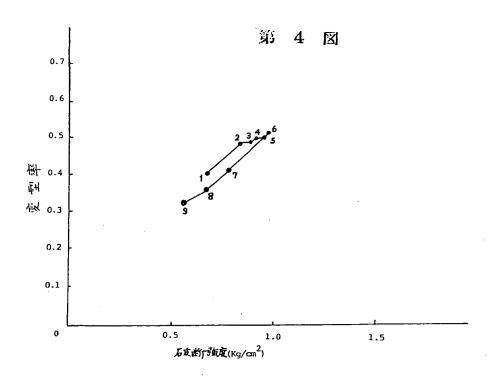
\*) 味の素株式会社製調味料

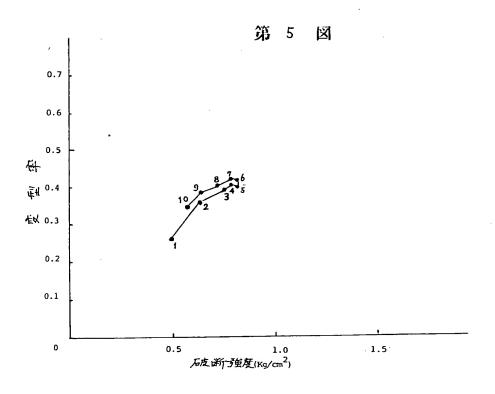
(12)

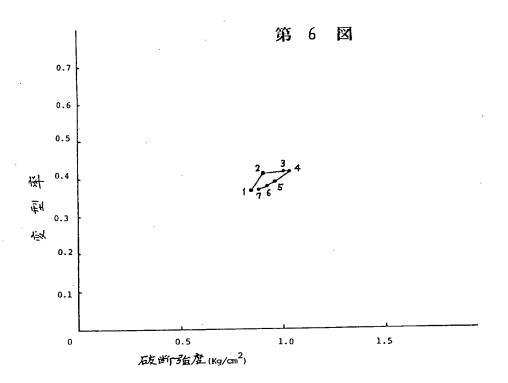


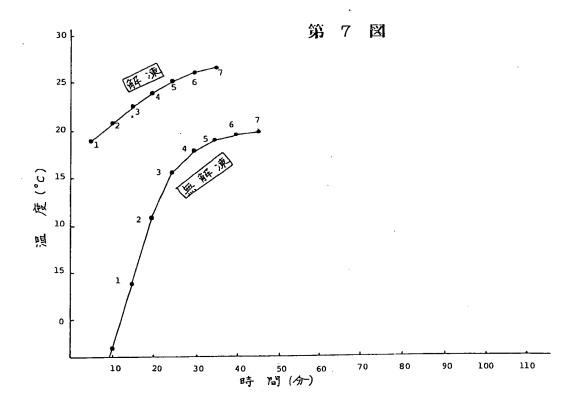


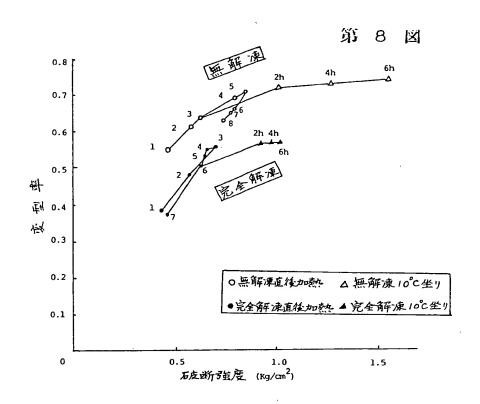












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(54) Title of the invention A method for producing fish paste products

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### Specification

1. Title of the Invention

A method for producing fish paste products

2. Claim

A method for producing fish paste products characterized in that frozen ground fish meat is sheared and ground while keeping the said meat at the start of the grinding in a frozen state by setting its temperature at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  or below.

## 3. Detailed Description of the Invention

Fish paste product is referred to Japanese traditional food inherited from ancient times, and has conventionally been produced by kneading ground fish meat with common salt and other materials in a grinding machine. Recent practices are more likely to adopt, rather than the grinding machine, a variety of cutters having blades rotating at a high speed, where their operations and actions remained almost similar to those of the grinding machine. That is, fish

meat is kneaded with common salt to allow salting-in proteins eluted, and the obtained ground fish meat is appropriately formed and then heated, which results in highly elastic products unlike the original fish meat.

Fish meat as a material has been collected from fish bodies, which might be followed by soaking in water as required, and then dewatered to be used immediately. It becomes, however, quite rare in recent years to use such fresh fish meat immediately, and instead, it has been becoming more general to use "frozen ground fish meat" as a material prepared by processing fish bodies at their production sites and then rapidly frozen.

"Frozen ground fish meat" is distributed at  $-20^{\circ}$ C or below, and it is subjected to grinding after being thawed by, for example, allowing it to stand in a refrigerator or at room temperature, or further by heating in a electromagnetic thawing device. Since the grinding effected in a grinding machine will reduce the material temperature by approx.  $2^{\circ}$ C due to added salt, many tiny ice blocks can generate and drift in the paste unless the material temperature is set at not lower than  $+3^{\circ}$ C, which will result in inhomogeneous products. Thus, for the case with a grinding machine, it has been necessary to thaw ground fish meat so that the material temperature could rise at least up to refrigerating temperature.

On the other hand, a sort of machine equipped with a rotating shear blade, such as a silent cutter, is available for the grinding even at lower temperature since it can crash ice blocks if they should occur, but it can generate awful noise and vibration in the shearing process for the frozen material. It is thus common practice to grind the material after being thoroughly thawed or half-thawed.

The present inventors have found from a series of investigations that the lower the temperature of the thawed ground fish meat goes, the higher the quality of the product becomes, and that in particular shearing and grinding the material as frozen at  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  or below would result in remarkably improved quality of the products.

The material temperature denoted in this specification means temperature of the ground fish meat at the start of the grinding,

rather than temperature variable after the start of the grinding.

Quality of the products depends on rupture strength and deformation ratio as discussed in Journal of Japanese Fishery Association Vol.36, 88-95 (1970). The rupture strength is adjustable with factors other than fish meat; occurrence of setting or addition of starch will raise the strength, and addition of water or glair will lower it. Unlike the rupture strength readily adjustable, the deformation ratio cannot be altered arbitrarily. Raising the deformation ratio will improve elastic touch typical to ground fish meat products, but lowering it will increase uncomfortable "brittle" touch of tasting. Lower deformation ratio is easily attainable by adding oxidizing agent or lowering pH.

As described in the above, it has been easy to increase or decrease the rupture strength and to decrease the deformation ratio, but has been very difficult to artificially increase the deformation ratio which can contribute most effectively in improving the product quality.

The present inventors found that the frozen ground fish meat subjected to the grinding without being thawed resulted in the products with higher deformation ratio and excellent tasting touch, to complete this invention.

Frozen ground fish meat used in implementing a method of this invention is any of those ordinarily used in producing ground fish meat products originated from walleye pollack, croaker, Atka mackerel and so forth.

Machines available in this invention is silent cutter, Stephan's cutter or any of those shearing fish meat with a high-speed rotating blade. Whereas a grinding machine, effecting no shearing operation, is not available in this method.

Although frozen ground fish meat block in its entirety is allowable in implementing the present method, it may still more be advantageous if the frozen ground fish meat is processed into thin strips using a frozen cutter, band saw and so on.

It is also beneficial to previously add common salt or any other sub-materials before starting the grinding at a material temperature of  $-20^{\circ}$ C or below, since it can allow rapid rise of the

material temperature to accelerate disappearance of solid components. The temperature is kept at not higher than  $0^{\circ}$ C for a while after the start of the grinding, where stopping the rotation will adversely affect production since a number of tiny ice blocks will immediately emerge. Temperature not lower than +5°C, where no tiny ice blocks can appear, is suitable for the production which is followed by forming and heating according to usual processes. Temperature of +25°C or above, however, will immediately cause setting. Thus a preferable range of the production temperature is between approx. +5 to  $20^{\circ}$ C.

Rupture strength and deformation ratio somewhat increase as the temperature rises beyond  $+5^{\circ}$ C and abruptly drop beyond +20 to  $25^{\circ}$ C. The peak values are given in the vicinity of +20 to  $25^{\circ}$ C and tend to vary to a small extent depending on the thawing temperature. It was found that the material temperature corresponding to the peak became lower as the initial material temperature in the grinding was lowered, where the peak appeared at (1)  $+20^{\circ}$ C for the unthawed and (2) as high as  $25^{\circ}$ C for the full-thawed.

The next paragraphs will describe examples in detail. Example 1.

Kamaboko (a kind of boiled fish paste) was produced according to a blending as listed in Table 1. Frozen ground fish meat of walleye pollack was used in three ways as (1) unthawed  $(-25^{\circ}\text{C})$ , (2) allowed to stand in a refrigerator at  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 4 hours, and (3) allowed to stand overnight in a refrigerator at  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The meat (1) was cut into thin strips using a frozen cutter and meats (2) and (3) were shaped into sticks of approx. 5 cm thick, approx. 5 cm wide and approx. 20 cm long.

Stephan's cutter Model VM-12 with a rotating speed of 1,500 rpm was used and charged with 3 kg of each meat. Another 1.5 kg portion of the ground fish meat, but only such that (3) allowed to stand overnight at  $5^{\circ}$ C, was also ground according to the same blending using a Ishikawa Mixing Machine No.20.

All materials listed in the blend list were thrown into the cutter at the start of the grinding, material temperature was measured at a regular interval, the material was sampled, put into a 30 mm diameter case, which is immediately followed by boiling in hot water at  $85^{\circ}$ C for 30 min, cooled in running water, stored overnight in a refrigerator at  $5^{\circ}$ C, and cut in a thickness of 30 mm to be subjected to measurement of rupture strength and deformation ratio using a rheometer and 7 mm diameter plunger.

Changes in material temperature vs. time were shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and relations between rupture strength and deformation ratio were shown in Figs. 3 to 6.

Fig. 1 shows changes in the material temperature for the case with Stephan's cutter. The dots correspond to points of temperature measurement, among which numbered dots correspond to points of sampling for the measurement of the physical properties. Because tiny ice blocks appear at  $0^{\circ}$ C or below and could result in inhomogeneous product, the sample was collected only when the material temperature rose above  $0^{\circ}$ C.

Irrespective of being thawed or unthawed, all cases showed similar temperature ascending curves after the material temperature went above  $0^{\circ}$ C. Only the case (1) started unthawed, however, showed different temperature profile at and below  $0^{\circ}$ C. That is, the unthawed sample was kept at -3 to  $0^{\circ}$ C for 12 min. It is supposed that, when the rotation is ceased for the temperature measurement, the water immediately solidified to produce ice, heat of melting of which is exceptionally large, and stored heat, so that the material temperature appeared to be kept at almost constant despite an actual material temperature was more lower.

Figs. 3 to 5 show changes in the physical properties. All cases showed changes almost similar to a hysteresis curve, in which the rupture strength and deformation ratio gradually increased from the start of the grinding, peaked at approx. 25°C, and the both values decreased afterward. The peak is a point where setting will immediately occur. The peak material temperature was likely to

become somewhat lower as the initial material temperature of the ground fish meat became lower. This was supposed to be due to accelerated setting since, as described later, a better quality level of the fish meat was found in the case of the unthawed meat with the initial material temperature not higher than  $-20^{\circ}$ C.

The rupture strength and deformation ratio peaked at different positions for individual thawing conditions, where higher peak was given by lower thawing temperature, and the maximum by the unthawed. It was thus found that product quality is strongly affected by presence or absence of thawing or by its conditions even if the same frozen ground fish meat was used, and that improved product quality was obtained for the unthawed.

What is presumable from the fact is that thawing the frozen ground fish meat degrades quality of the fish meat and that its extent becomes more eminent as the material temperature varies from freezing temperature toward refrigerating temperature.

Meanwhile, sample 1 shown in Fig.3 is already located at a position corresponding to a relatively high rupture strength and deformation ratio, which is almost close to the peak. This indicates that, as shown in Fig.1, the unthawed sample has already been ground for as long enough as 11 min. below  $0^{\circ}$ C.

Changes in the physical properties by the grinding machine also show, as illustrated in Fig. 6, a hysteresis curve but with a smaller range of variation. A position of the peak is lower than those in Figs. 3 and 4 in terms of deformation ratio. Grinding time corresponded to the peak is approx. one hour (Fig. 2), which is long enough for the grinding. It is thus supposed that degradation of the product quality is mainly reflected to reduced deformation ratio and less reflected to rupture strength.

Fig. 5 shows a case of high-speed shearing after fully thawed to reach the refrigerating temperature, where deformation ratio is similar to that obtained by a grinding machine while rupture strength is remained small. This may because, as is clear from Fig. 1, the peak had already been passed before the grinding reached a sufficient level due to a relatively high starting temperature. Example 2.

Kamaboko was produced according to a blending as shown in Table 2. The frozen ground fish meat was used in two ways as (1) unthawed (material temperature of  $-23^{\circ}$ C) and cut into pieces of 0.5 to 1 cm thick and 5 cm square, and (2) allowed to stand overnight at 5°C, similarly to case (3) in Example 1.

A Silent cutter (product of Hanaki Seisakusho, Model H260) was used for grinding at a rotating speed of 1,500 rpm. The ground fish meat was crushed and then treated in every 5 minutes similarly as described in Example 1. Another processing relates to the grinding for 25 to 30 min., casing, setting at  $10^{\circ}$ C for 2, 4 or 6 hours, boiling at  $85^{\circ}$ C for 30 min and similar measurements.

Changes in the material temperature and physical properties are shown in Figs. 7 and 8, respectively. The unthawed group heated immediately after the grinding shows rupture strength and deformation ratio generally higher than those of the fully thawed group (Fig.8). Setting from halfway of the hysteresis results in increases both in the rupture strength and deformation ratio with the setting time, and the increase is more noticeable in the rupture strength.

As for effects of the setting on the (1) unthawed group and (2) fully-thawed group, the deformation ratio is larger in general for (1) with a larger deformation ratio at the starting point, since varying tendency of the physical properties is almost equal for both groups. The rupture strength increases on an average until after 6 hours for material (1), whereas stops increasing after 2 hours for material (2) due to cessation of the setting.

These phenomena indicate that the temperature of the ground fish meat at the start of the grinding also affects setting capability. Material (1) after 4- and 6-hour settings appeared as very flexible and provided the best tasting touch despite the rupture strength being remained at around  $1.5~\mathrm{kg/cm^2}$ .

Table 1 Blend List

Frozen ground walleye pollack meat SA	1,000g
Common salt	30
Neriaji * <sup>)</sup>	10
Sweet cooking sake	30
Potato starch	100
Ice water	500
Total	1,670

<sup>\*)</sup> Flavoring product of Ajinomoto Co., Inc.

Table 2 Blend List

Frozen ground walleye pollack meat SA	8,000g
Common salt	240
Neriaji * <sup>)</sup>	80
Sweet cooking sake	240
Glair	1,600
Ice water	1,600
Total	11,760

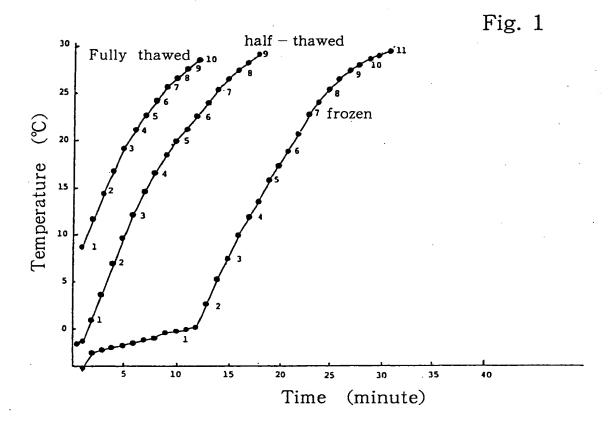
<sup>\*</sup> Flavoring product of Ajinomoto Co., Inc.

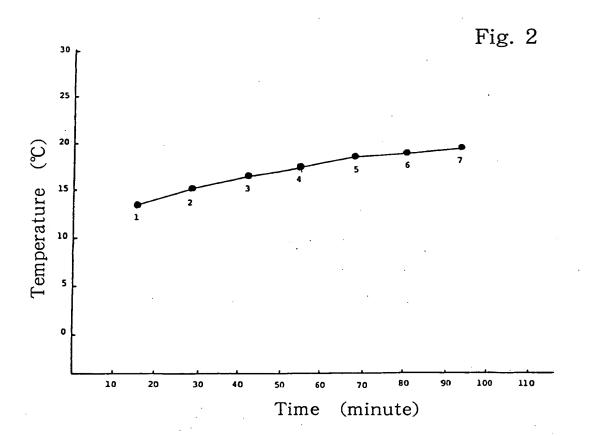
### 4. Brief Description of the Drawings

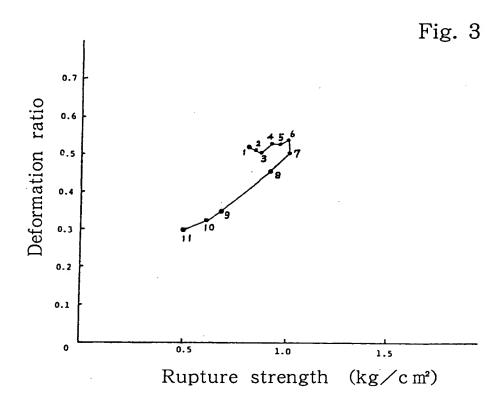
Fig.1 shows changes in material temperature vs. time of grinding using Stephan's cutter; Fig.2 shows changes in material temperature vs. time of grinding using a grinding machine; Fig.3 shows changes in physical properties of an unthawed material processed with Stephan's cutter; Fig.4 shows changes in physical properties of a half-thawed material processed with Stephan's cutter; Fig.5 shows changes in physical properties of a fully-thawed material processed with Stephan's cutter; Fig.6 shows changes in physical properties of a fully-thawed material processed with a grinding machine; Fig.7 shows changes in material temperature vs. time of grinding using a silent cutter; and Fig.8 shows changes in physical properties of unthawed and fully-thawed materials processed with a silent cutter.

Applicant Ajinomoto Co., Inc.

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Fig.1
   Temperature (^{\circ}C)
   Time (minute)
   fully thawed
   half-thawed
   frozen
Fig.2
   Temperature (^{\circ}C)
   Time (minute)
Fig.3, Fig.4, Fig.5, Fig.6
   Deformation ratio
  Rupture strength (kg/cm<sup>2</sup>)
Fig.7
  Temperature (^{\circ}C)
  Time (minute)
  thawed
  unthawed
Fig.8
  Deformation ratio
  Rupture strength (kg/cm<sup>2</sup>)
  unthawed
  fully thawed
  O heated immediately as frozen
  \triangle setting at 10°C as frozen
  • heated immediately after fully thawed
  \blacktriangle setting at 10°C after fully thawed
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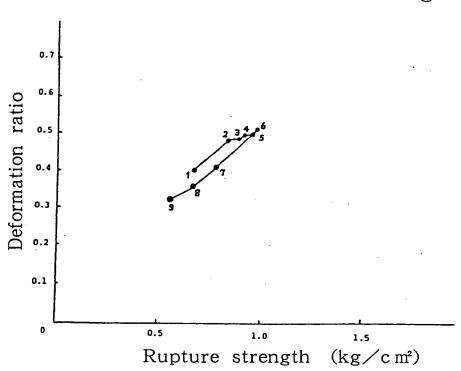
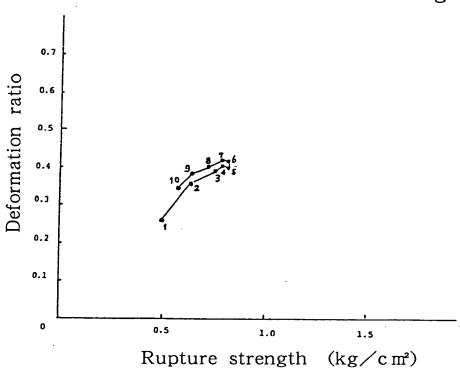


Fig. 5



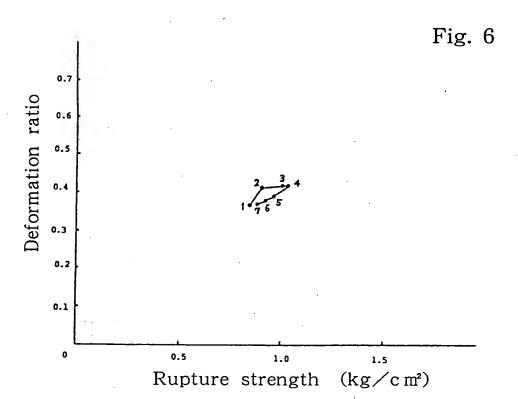


Fig. 7

